Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1830. [NUMBER 83.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Friday, next the 10th Instant, will be performed, Morton's Comedy of

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

To which will be added the Musical Burlesque, of

AMOROSO,
KING OF LITTLE BRITAIN.

Books of the songs &c. to 'Amoroso' will be distributed gratis throughout the Theatre.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Thursday the 9th and Friday 10th instant.

Boxes.... ~~Rs~~ 8 | Upper Boxes.. ~~Rs~~ 4
Pit.... .. ~~Rs~~ 6 | Gallery..... ~~Rs~~ 2

☞ Gentlemen are requested not to offer money at the doors.

N. B. No admission behind the scenes, excepting to those actually engaged in the performance.

☞ Von Weber's Opera of

Der Freischutz

is in active preparation, and will be produced with new scenery, dresses, and decorations, as early as possible.

A CARD.

IT being Matter of general report at this Presidency that a Letter has been forwarded by DR. MILNE President of the Medical Board or by DR. MILNE & MR. ECKFORD of the Medical Board to His Excellency Sir THOMAS SIDNEY BECKWITH the Commander in Chief of the forces here, recomending the transmission, of the undersigned to England in consequence of a Correspondence between the undersigned and Mr. Eckford concerning a Matter strictly private.

The Mercantile Community European and Native are requested to suspend their judgement or surmise as to the cause of a recomendation so singular and serious, as every effort shall be made to afford the Community an opportunity of judging of the justice or injustice, of the recommendation by the Matter being brought before a legal tribunal.

H. L. GUILLEMAND,
Free Merchant,
...ber, 1830.

...E LET.

...TRY HOUSE at Maza... merly belonging to Jehan... excellent accommodation ... two Families, opposite ...and next to Sir Roger ...en. For particulars apply ...ISETJEE JEJEEBHOY

...Bombay, 4th Sept., 1830.

NEW BOMBAY ... GRAPHIC PRESS

...TLEMEN in the Civil and ...ilitary Services, and the public in ...are respectfully informed, that the ...TOR of the above Press, will ...o receive and execute any orders ...ve line, with the utmost care, neat... ...expedition.

...for the Proprietor, are received, ...IGBY at the Gazette Office, ...Military Square, Fort.

...Bombay, 4th September, 1830.

To Be Let.

...Upper part of a House No. 4, in ...ilitary Squre, for particulars ...Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEE... & CO.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1830.

NOTICE.

THE attendance of all the Natives of Bombay is requested at the *Court House* on Friday the 10th September Instant, precisely at one o'clock P. M. when, THE GENERAL ADDRESS of the Natives of Bombay, AGREED ON by the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, at a Meeting held at the office of JEHANGIER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, will be presented to SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, KNIGHT, at his Chambers in the Court House, on the occasion of his resignation of his office of *Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.*

It is earnestly requested that there be no shouting or any semblance of tumult.

BOMBAY,
3rd Sept., 1830.

ખબર*

શ્રી . યુમ્બ્ધઈનાં . શબલા . "ગાંબ્રડીઓ" ઈ ... ...રૂપા . કરીને . તારીખ . ૧૦ મી . માલમા . શ ...પ્ટમ્બર . મહીનાની . ...કરવારને . દીને . પ ...ચીત . બપોર પછે . ...કિ . કલાકને . અમલે . શ્રી . યુમ્બ્ધઈનાં . ગાંબ્રડીઓનું . ...કિ . માલમાર . જે ...કે . કારભાર . ચલાવનારી . "મંડલીક" . ...નર . બં ...ઢાંગીર . નથા . નવરોજજી . નશરવાંજજીની . આ ...પીસાગ્રો . ...કિ . શબા . મરાઈશની . તારે . કબુલ . કરીઉંશુંને . શર . બંગ . પીટર . ગારાંટ . બાઈટ ને . પોતાનો . શ્રી . યુમ્બ્ધઈની . જુડીકેટર ની . બ્રુપરીમ . કોરટનાં . જડજનો . બધીકારજે . જે ...વીદીયિ . તેઉપરથી . તેન્નાં . કોરટ . ઠાકિશનાં ...ઓરડાગ્રો . આપવાબાટુ . કોરટ . ઠાકિયાગ્રો . ...કિધું . બાલું *

બાબુ કરીને . શબલા ...આપાગ્રો . બાંગીલીક ...ચજે . કાંઇ . ખુશાલીની . બથવા . કુબડનો . ખુ ...મો . મારવીનથી*

શ્રી . યુમ્બ્ધઈની . }
તા૦ ૩ બી . શપ્ટમ્બર . ૧૮૩૦ }

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's charge to the Gentlemen of the last Grand Jury in the English, Goorattee and Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, ~~Rs~~ 4.

ગેજેટ . બાકીરાખો . વેચવા . નાંછે *

છેલ્લો . ગારાડ . જુરીનાં . બટલીગ્રોનોને . શર . બંગ . પીટર . ગારાંટ . બેકાંડ . કહી . રાખવાવે ...ઈ . તેન્નાં . બંગારજી . નથા . ગુજરાતી . નથા . અ ...રેબી . બબાશરે . છાપેલા . ચોડાંકિ . બાબાની બાં * ...બાબ . દર . બાબાનીબાં . કિંમત . દર)

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE thoroughly repaired and painted and formerly occupied by Captain GEORGE JERVIS at Ambrolie opposite to Cowasjee Patell's Tank. Apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND CO.

Fort, 4th September, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almahacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829....	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each....		"
Policies of Insurance, do....	1	"
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Bills of Lading, do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each....	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

THE public are respectfully informed that a Register office has, with the sanction of Govt., been established under the superintendence of the Editor of the Courier, and will commence operations immediately. Persons requiring servants of whatever description are therefore requested to address the Superintendent who will see them supplied without delay, guaranteeing their utility and general integrity.

Of the importance of this establishment to the comfort and security of society at large, the Superintendent does not think it necessary to say one word. It has been loudly called for as affording the only certain means of ensuing to the European community a protection from the utterance of forged certificates of character by discarded individuals seeking employ as servants, and will furnish a guarantee for the preservation of property hitherto entirely at the mercy of the dishonest. To be permanently useful however something more than the *partial* support of the community is essential to the Register office. It is hoped that it will become a general rule not to entertain any domestics whose names and characters have not been previously recorded there, even though the certificates they produce appear to be genuine and satisfactory; for it will be a principle with the superintendent to register none whose characters will not bear the test of a rigid enquiry.

It will also be an object with the Superintendent to endeavour to regulate the wages of those servants who may be furnished through his agency, and to reduce them to a scale more commensurate with the means of the community and bearing stricter reference to the price of provisions than those at present exacted.

Persons supplied with servants from the Register Office will pay a fee of five rupees.

Persons, having occasion to discharge servants thus obtained will be good enough to state their reasons at the period of dismissal, in order that a memorandum may be made of the circumstances for future guidance.

Letters from oustationsto to be addressed (Post Paid) to the "Superintendent of the Register Office—Courier Office, Bombay."

For Passage to Liverpool,

THE FINE NEW SHIP,

MINERVA,

OF 500 TONS,

A. I. COPPERED AND COPPER FASTENED,

HAS very superior accommodations, being poop decked and her height of cabins 7 feet 4 inches, carries an experienced Surgeon, and as her Cargo is engaged, she will be positively dispatched on or before the 19th Instant.

Apply at the Office of Mr. J. MC'GREGOR, Armenian Lane, or to Captain METCALFE on board.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1830.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, wishing to return to England, will be happy to take charge of one or two Children, or to accompany a Lady, a line addressed A. B care of the PRINTER, will meet with every attention.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1830.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU,—AUGUST 11.

We have reprinted from the *Government Gazette*, an account of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, and it gives us pleasure to observe, that the Society whose existence originated with the late Dr. Adam, have resolved to mark the sentiments they entertain of his merits by erecting a Monument over his grave, with a suitable inscription, and placing a Portrait of him in the apartment in which their meetings are usually held.

FATAL DUEL.

An unfortunate occurrence took place, we are informed, at Berhampore, on the 31st ultimo, Ensign Marshal, of His Majesty's 49th Regiment, shot Captain Leith, of the same Regiment, in a duel. We have not been made acquainted with any further particulars, but we understand that a Court of Enquiry is investigating the affair, and no doubt the result will be made public.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

INDIA GAZETTE,—AUGUST 11.

Letters from Port Louis 10th July, have been received [illegible] mention that the English Brigs *Silance* [illegible] had been driven ashore at Table Bay during a gale from the N. W., the crews had been saved but the vessels had proved total wrecks. By the same opportunity we learn the safe arrival of the *Eliza*, Capt. Sutton, at the Cape on the 9th May, all well. The *Lady Flora*, had left the Isle of France on the 8th July. The *Bencoolen*, from Bombay, had put in leaky, on the 21st June, and was to be hove down, to undergo repairs,—the principal leak was stated to be below light water mark.—*John Bull.*

By an announcement put up in the Exchange on Saturday, we learn that the Company have given up the privilege of being the sole growers of opium in central India, preparatory, we should infer to their abandoning it throughout the country. This monopoly has, we believe, been the occasion of much bad feeling throughout the districts in which it prevailed; and its abolition may be regarded as a highly popular act in these regions.—*Ibid.*

We understand that at a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society on Saturday evening, the sume of 1600 rupees was voted from the funds of the Institution, partly for a Monument to be raised over the remains of their late Secretary; and partly to procure a Portrait of him, if the same could be obtained; to be hung in the Society's Hall of Meeting. To the zealous and disinterested exertions of the late Dr. Adam was the Society mainly indebted for its foundation, and to him also is owing in a great degree the success which has attended it since its establishment. The honours which have been voted are alike creditable to the Society and appropriate to their late fellow.—*Ibid.*

Letters by the *Ann* from Rangoon the 10th July, mention a rumour of the English flag on the northern frontier having been pulled down by order of the Burmese King. If any occurrence of the kind has taken place, most likely it has been the work of some private parties, and not the act of authority, otherwise some official information of it would have been received from our resident at Amerapoora.—*Ibid.*

INDIA GAZETTE,—AUGUST 11.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the *Alexander* was got off the ground and arrived at Kidderpore on Monday, having been towed up between two steamers. She will immediately be put into Mr. KYD's dock, where the damages she has sustained will be speedily repaired. The accident was caused, as mentioned in our last, by the chain cable which drew the long-bolts that connect the cut water with the stem, and this caused the leaks. The frequent recurrence of similar accidents in this river, we are told, proves a great objection to the use of chain cables (except in mooring "under fours") during the strong freshes which prevail in the Hooghly upon the spring at this season of the year.

Upwards of 700 chests of the Company's tea, and much of the other cargo of the *Alexander* have, we are concerned to hear, received material damage from the accident.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST 13.

On Wednesday, the case of the King *versus* Samual Cole, Andrew MacKenzie, and Alfred Oram, Indigo Planters, residing in the neighbourhood of Dacca, came on in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Ryan, and a highly respectable Jury; the charge was one which involved a capital punishment under Lord Ellenborough's Act, which lately came into operation in this country; that of firing at a native named Bungolan, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The trial created much interest, and the Court was crowded during the entire hearing.

From the evidence adduced for the prosecution, for which a number of witnesses

were produced, whose examination lasted from half past ten in the morning to a quarter to twelve at night, it appeared, that on the 8th of May last, five Europeans, of which the prisoners were three, mounted on three Elephants, with a body of between two and three hundred persons approached the village of Ramnaghur, where the inhabitants, fearing violence, came out, told them they had no Indigo grounds; that there was no road through the village, and raised the cry of Do-hy! which appears to be an appeal to justice, or rather perhaps in this instance, a prohibition to the parties approaching, not to enter the village; that notwithstanding this, they did approach, and fired on a body of between twenty-five and thirty natives, who instantly fled; a second discharge followed on which Bungoolah received a bullet which penetrated on the left side of the back below the shoulder blade, and was extracted by merely cutting the skin, a little below the left breast. This individual was produced in Court and examined, and appeared in a state of great debility, so much so that his replies to the interrogations put to him, were scarcely intelligible, so very feeble was his voice.

Most of the witnesses for the prosecutor identified Mr. Cole, and said that, he was mounted on the largest Elephant, that they saw him fire; one identified Mr. MacKenzie positively, and some said, that on the discharge of arms from the large Elephant, on which Mr. Cole was, the wounded man fell, and all swore most positively that no provocation was given for such an outrage. The native doctor who had extracted the bullet, was also examined, and he produced it, together with small portions of bone which had subsequently come away with the dressing. This was principally [illegible] for the prosecution went to prove, but it was marked by a number of discrepencies, both as to time, and distance.

To meet this case on the part of the prosecution, several witnesses were examined for the defence; the first was Dr. Graham, whose evidence went to shew, that in his opinion, a ball could not have been extracted bearing the same jagged appearance as that produced in Court, which had passed in at the back as that was represented to have done; for, to be so marked it must have struck a principal bone of the body which he considered it would have fractured, but it had not injured, he was satisfied, the shoulder blade, and it passed out too low to strike the chest bone. Dr. Graham's evidence was not very material in other respects, as he spoke from the appearance of the wounds three months after infliction, but other witnesses who were of the party out with the prisoners on the day in question said, they were returning to a Factory from viewing some land go which had been ploughed up and destroyed, and, that they were nearly surrounded by a large body of armed Natives; that they called to them to keep off, but on their persisting to approach them, they fired over their heads on which they dispersed, and the prisoners found their way home.

It was proved, that no one was seen to fall; that a Mr. Joachim, who was said to be there, was absent, and that Mr. Cole was on a small Elephant, and a Mr. O'Riley on the large one. In this evidence, there were also some discrepancies, and this extraordinary fact, that no motive was shown for such an attack.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Ryan commenced his charge, in which he told the jury they had an awful issue to try, in deciding upon the evidence on both sides, where perjury must attach to one or the other; at a quarter to five the jury retired and after an absence of about five minutes returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

We were forcibly struck by the statement, made during the trial, that no evidence was received or required before the Committing Magistrate, and that on the depositions of parties of doubtful veracity, without further enquiry, the gentlemen accused *were* subjected to all the inconvenience of a sudden removal from their Factories and confinement in Jail, and *might have been* further exposed to very serious pecuniary loss, had the indigo season been less advanced in the district in which they resided.

The "Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies," seems to have expressly contemplated the exercise of a discretionary power, in case of a manifestly frivolous or malicious character like the present, and we cannot understand why such was not exercised.

Government Securities.

TO BUY] Prem.		AUGT. 11, 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.	
28	8	Remittable.....	27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto.....	0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share	4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY,]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa, Re....	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS—Augt, 9th Bark Fanny, William Currie, from Bomtay 18th July and Madras 3d August.

August 11th, Ship Mermaid, W. Henniker, from Sydney 13th June.

DEPARTURES.—August 10th, Brig Hammon Shaw, F. H. Sanders, for Penang.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 12th Augt, at the Cathedrel, Mr. Joseph Wetherill, to Janet, second daughter of the Revd. James Edmond.

BIRTHS—At Chowringhee, on the 5th August, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 9th Augt. at the house of Captain Squire, Pay Master King's Depot, the Lady of Lieut. C. W. Richardson, 5th Light Cavalry, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta on Monday, the 9th August. Mr. Joseph Swaris, aged 30 years.

At Fort William, on the 9th Augt. Ensign B. D. Urquhart, His Majesty's 16th Regiment (Foot,) aged 23 years and 3 months.

At Dum-Dum, on the night of the 7th August, after an illness of 22 days, Conductor John Crawley, Army Commissariat.

At Serampore, on the morning of the 10th August, Susan Ledia, the Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshman, aged 13 months.

Lately at Banda, the infant Son of Colonel C. S. Fagan, C. B.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	¼.....	Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Augt, 19th, Brig Medie, Capt. B. Laporte, from Coringa 9th Augt.

Do. 20th, Ship Asia Felix, Capt. T. Caswell, from Bombay 5th Instant.

DEPARTURES.—Augt. 14th, Bark Fifeshire, Captain W. J. Crawley, for Eskapilly.

Do. Bark Jane, Captain W. F. Wilkins, for Northern Ports.

Do. 15th, H. C. Ship Castle Huntley, Capt. H. A. Drummond, for Penang, Singapore and China.

Do. 20th Brig Belle Alliance, Capt. Pieres, for the Southern Ports.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.—At Chindrapettah, on Tuesday, the 17th August, Samuel the only Son of Mr. J. Hall deeply regretted, aged 1 year and 26 days.

On Wednesday, the 18th Inst., after a long illness. Mr. George Rygall many years employed as one of the Clerks at the Town Major's Office.

At Masulipatam, during the night of the 14th instant, Septimus Money, Esq. one of the Judges of the Provincial Court at that Station.

At Vepery, in his Grandmother's house, on the 17th Instant, John Wheler, the infant son of Captain J. W. Cleveland, 38th Regiment N. I. aged 5 months and 29 days.

BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight	1 | 9
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight.	109 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	101 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes	139 Bombay Rs per 00	| Sc.
Unremitable ditto	107½ ditto per 0	| 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....	.....none.
German Crowns.....	100 per 213½ B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London.....	Per Ton £ 5. 10
China.....	Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday's Shipping Report announces the arrival of the *Pyramus*, Captain Henry Cowan from London, the 27th April, and we find the following addition to this report, which we give *verbatim*, not wishing to take upon ourselves the responsibility of announcing so great a public calamity, as the death of our beloved Sovereign King George the Fourth, without the most undoubted proofs of the truth of such a Statement, "Spoke the *Eleanor* from the Mauritius—reported King "George the Fourth's death, the news came "to the Mauritius by a Ship which left England in May."

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVLS.—Lieut. H. B. Turner, Engineer's
Lieut. H. Boye, Artillery
Major J. Griffith, do.
Ensign J. Tait, 19th Regt,
Captain R. Gordon, Engineers,
Cornet G. K. Erskne, 1st, Lt. Cavalry,
Lieut. J Hennell 12th Regiment,
Lieut. Heighington, 1st, Granadier Regt,

DEPARTURES.—Ensign J. Tait 19th Regt.
Assistant Surgn. W. Arding, M. D. General Duty.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—Sept. 2d Barque Discovery, John Gordon Master, from Persian Gulph, Left Bushire Augt. 10th Touched at Muscat,

Brig General Barnes was lost in the end July near the Versolishan Shoal, Crew saved.

do. Ship Pyramus (Free Trader) Henry Cowan Master from London, left 27th April spoke the Eleanor from the Mauritius reported the death of King George the 4th. The news arrived at the Mauritius by a Ship which left England in May.

Passengers per Discovery—Lieut. Hennell Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulph.

Ditto Pyramus,—Mrs. Doherty, Miss Swain, Miss Blaxland, Miss Corfield, Miss H. Corfield, Capt. R. Gordon, Engineers, Mr. G. K. Erskine 1st Light Cavalry, The Revd. J. Hughes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.—At Belgaum on the night of the 25th August, Ensign Henry Griffin Alsop of H. M. 40th Regiment most sincerely lamented by his Brother Officers.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY MARCH 30.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY, in rising to move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state and management of the crown property, observed, that the subject, although a dry one, had at least the attraction of novelty, for it was one which, with one solitary exception in 1786, had never engaged the attention of Parliament since the reign of Queen Anne. The hon. member, after observing that the present value of this property was unknown, so sacred was it held, although there was no branch of the revenue more available to the public service, entered into a history of the land revenues of the different monarchs and governments from the Conquest down to the time of Queen Anne, when a compact was entered into by that monarch and her people, by which she was to receive six or seven hundred thousand a year, as a commutation of the produce of the crown lands, and in the preamble of that act it was stated that the remaining produce was to be applied for the service of the state. At that period, the produce of this property was nearly a million sterling; but such were the inroads subsequently made upon it by the supporters of the crown, that upon the accession of his late Majesty it had diminished to 488*l.* 16s. 7½d. When his late Majesty ascended the throne, it was provided that every lease should reserve a rent of one-eighth of rent, and that seven-eighths should be paid in fine. But this was evaded by the managers of the lands letting the properties for nothing. Thus, they let a valuable property for ninety-nine years, at a nominal rent, and then sold it for 200*l.* An estate, comprising the whole of Piccadilly, from Park-lane to Swallow-street, together with all the back lanes, was absolutely sold to the Pulteney family, six years after a lease had been granted, at the rent of 12*l.* 16s. 10d. for 500*l.* That lease was now nearly expired. It would be difficult to say whether the property of the crown lands had been more enjoyed by Whigs than Tories; but he thought the account stood against the Whigs in the patriotic period of 1688. (*A laugh.*) Bowood-park, after being let on lease for 30*l.* a year, was sold for 468*l.* 10s. These transactions took place between the years 1711, and 1770. The manor of Spalding, of the annual value of 4000*l.* which was held by the trustees of the Earl of Dalkeith for no consideration at all, was leased out to the Duke of Buccleuch at 5*l.* per annum, and afterwards entirely divested from the crown without any inquiry as to its value. He was not disposed now to disturb the titles to those estates, but the facts he had mentioned constituted a good reason for inviting attention to the state of the crown lands. In Yorkshire, the estate of Seaton, and another place, together with the alum works, were sold to Lord Mulgrave for 27,000*l.* the annual value of which was 2,296*l.*, including alum works estimated at 20,000*l.* The noble lord had had a lease of the property granted in the April before, and in the sale made in the subsequent December, his lease was valued at 14,000*l.* which was accordingly deducted from the purchase money. It did not appear what became of the proceeds, except that they were paid into the Treasury, and nothing more was heard of the money. An estate forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater in 1750, worth 9000*l.* per annum, was sold to two of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for 1000*l.*; and the matter being too gross to escape, two of the members were expelled the House, and two others reprimanded. In the year 1769, although, according to the provision he had stated, for reserving seven-eighths of the whole crown revenue by way of fine, the amount paid in should have been 95,609*l.* the actual receipt was only 7,078*l.* At the accession of George the Third, the income from the crown lands was 71,049*l.*, but form 1760 to 1786, the whole amount received was only 11,575. in rents and fines, instead of 1,728,3246. In 1770, the manor of Newark was granted to the Duke of Newcastle; the rent reserved was 48*l.*, the fine therefore should have been 3,374*l.*, but the fine paid was only 200*l.*, and the commissioners, in their report, observed that this was enormous He should now come to the principality of Wales. The receipts from 1760 to 1786 were 124,717*l.*, the expense of management, 124,466*l.*; so that there came into the coffers of England from the principality, 649*l.* He did not propose to do any thing more with the woods and forests, than to place the royal forests under the management of the Navy Board. It appeared from the report to which he had referred, that these forests were managed so prodigally from 1761, to 1786, that the expenses were paid out of the general landed revenue of the crown; and the commissioners further stated that all remonstrance was vain. A nobleman had a right of pasturage for one horse in Wolmar Forest, in Northampton, and for the pasturage of this single horse not less than 450 acres of forest land were appropriated. The receipts for the timber disposed of in one year were 15,401*l.*, and the expenses 24,089*l.*, that was 9000*l.* over the value of the produce. In the forest of Littlewood there were 5,424 acres and not less than seventy officers. The profit of the crown was only 145*l.* The estate of Berryfield, 394 acres, was said to be usurped by a person who had no right to it. Another estate of 1000 acres was let to Lord Westmoreland at less than one farthing an acre, and he refused to answer any inquires put to him by the commissioners. Sherwood Forest contained 95,000 acres, and from 1761 to 1786, the disbursement for management exceeded the receipts by 9,037*l.* Some trees, which were blown down, were valued at 2,473*l.*, but the produce was only 850*l.* the rest being expended in fees and allowances to officers. The commissioners here mentioned an instance of very noble generosity. A broad riding-way was cut through the forest for the Duke of Newcastle; the timber cut down was given to his grace, and the paling raised at each side of the way was charged to the crown 1,787*l.* (*Hear! and a laugh.*) By returns made to a circular, sent out in 1786, it appeared that the rental of the crown lands, exclusive of woods, forests, and mines, was 102,626*l.*, these lands lying in forty-two out of the fifty-two English countries. The House would see whether this was the real value. To ascertain this commissioners caused surveys to be made of ten estates indiscrimmately. The value of these ten estates, as reported by the receivers, was 3,242*l.*, but the surveyors valued them at 8,384*l.* If the same disproportion existed between the nominal and the ascertained value of all the other crown lands, it would give, in place of 102,626*l*, the sum of 300,000*l.* He should, therefore, assume this to be the real value. The commissioners recommended that the leases should be sold as soon as the leases were expired, or nearly so. No time was more favourable for this than the present. Between 1790 and 1802 crown property to the amount of 11,235*l.* became free from lease; between 1802 and 1816, 54,952*l.*; and between 1816 and 1830, 41,864*l.* Between 1830 and 1836, there would remain unexpired only 14,000*l.*; so that the whole would become free with the exception of 26*l.* a year which would not expire before 2271, a period so distant as not to be worth waiting for. There was no regular intimation of the nature of much of this property, and the mode of management was such as to leave ample means and resources for corrupting both Houses of Parliament. In Lincoln there was an estate valued at 937*l.* let to Sir S. Cuise at 37*l.* a year, as a means of political corruptions. With respect to Newark he had no hesitation in stating, upon the authority of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, that the property held there under the crown would sell now for 200,000*l.* It was let by his grace at 2000*l.*, but the rental might be doubled by him were it not that electioneering objects were in view. The next estate he should mention was that of Rosedale, in the mountain recesses of York. The leases expired in 1816, and the tenants, forty in number, held their farms ever since from year to year. The consequence was, that it had been deteriorated at least five years' purchase. On the 30th of September last it was offered for sale in one lot, but particulars were not described, as they were and ought to be in all such cases. He made a representation upon the subject to the Woods and Forests, Whether in consequence of that he knew not, but the sale was deferred to the 31st December, the very worst time for viewing it, when the country was covered with snow: a friend of his offered 37,000*l.* for it which he considered a fair offer, but he did not succeed, the reserved bid being 70,000*l.* It was put up again in February, and only 100*l.* or 200*l.* more than had been offered by his friend could be obtained. These reserved bids were injurious, for they prevented competitors from coming forward. The best way would have been to offer the estate for sale in lots for the tenants were desirous to buy it, being all the owners of their own tithe, a thing, perhaps, not to be met with on any other estate in this country. The next property he should come to was Sunk Island, at the mouth of the Humber. A great part of it had been lately rescued from the sea. In the report of the commissioners, and in the papers before the House, it was described as a parcel of sandy land, called Sunk Island, in the river Humber. From 1271 it was leased for thirty-one years. In 1802 another lease was granted for thirty-one years, at rent of 700*l.* for the first year, 2000*l.* for the second, and for the remainder of the term, 3,100*l.* In the second year of this lease the tenant went to an expense of 10,000*l.* in making banks, and in other improvements, and the estate was now let by him at 19,000*l.* a year. He heard from good authority, that, at the last audit, the Rev. John Lonsdale, the present holder, received 9,600*l.* The island consisted of six thousand acres of the finest land in the kingdom, tithe free, and worth fifty shillings an acre. In 1815 there were no less than thirty-one houses in Pi[illegible] and the neighbourhood [illegible] property which in 17[illegible] must now be worth [illegible] were let in Holborn, near [illegible] and 100*l* premium, which [illegible] from 100*l.* to 130*l.* each. In [illegible] terrace there were three mes[illegible] least 200*l.* each, which were [illegible] a fine of 500*l.* There were ho[illegible] and Pall Mall disposed of un[illegible] low. These must be mere n[illegible] like what the houses we[illegible] should now come to the esta[illegible] 1812 freehold estates to the a[illegible] yearly value were sold at twen[illegible] the manor of Eltham, with royal[illegible] 569*l.* King's Cliff, 148*l.*; the m[illegible] 224*l.*; part of the race-course o[illegible] 154*l.* All these were sold at twenty[illegible] the land tax having been previo[illegible] the crown at thirty-nine years' [illegible] itself, and sold again at twenty ye[illegible] An estate in Westmoreland, wh[illegible] at 953*l.* a year was sold in 1797 to [illegible] moreland for 10,058*l.*, and the purc[illegible] not paid till 1809. There must be [illegible] advantages connected with the dispo[illegible] crown property, for of the 408 receiv[illegible] the crown, not less than 200 of them b[illegible] He saw amongst them the names of Sir [illegible] ges, the Duke of St. Albans, the Ea[illegible] Lord Viscount Bacon, the Duke of [illegible] the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of [illegible] and and many other noble personages. [illegible] how endeavour to shew the House [illegible] the Woods and Forests were when th[illegible] sioners acted in the capacity of purcha[illegible] Wheat Sheaf, a public house near Virg[illegible] ter, was purchased by the crown for 50[illegible] let to Ramsbottom and Co., the brewers [illegible] a year. At Egham, premises were bo[illegible] 1,100*l.*, for which no person when t[illegible] offered for sale would give 500*l.* Th[illegible] of Marylabone was bought from the [illegible] Portland for 40,000*l.* The expenses i[illegible] one year subsequent to the purchase w[illegible] The receipt from pews was only 900

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and the rector was paid 2000*l*, a year,—[A member,] "There was an act of Parliament for it."—He knew that. There was an act of Parliament for every thing (*Hear.*) The sum of 21,000*l*. was paid for Mote-park estate. The house of Lord de Clifford, in Spring-gardens, was bought for 4000*l* for an auditors's office, while the government were letting houses of their own, in the same place, and equally fit for the purpose, at 100*l*, a year rent. In Pimlico 26,000*l*. was paid for premises to enlarge the Mews. In Windsor a house was purchased from the Hon. John Coventry for 7000*l*., and sold after to the Hon. Mr. Westenra for 6000*l*. A sum of 56,566*l*. was lent to the Duke of York to build a house. Government bought it for 81,000*l*., and sold it again for 72,000*l*. (*Hear, and a laugh,*) Perhaps there was an act of Parliament for this. In 1809 the Duke of Richmond disposed of a house in Spring-gardens to the commissioners for 5000*l*., but they took the precaution of saying to his grace, you must give us back 700*l*. of this for damage done in 1791, and so the sum paid was reduced in this way to 4,300*l*. In 1805 the Black Bear, in Piccadilly, was let under the crown at a rent of 108*l*., but it became desirable to resume the premises, and the interest of the lessee was valued at 3000*l*. The hon member mentioned various other cases. Amongst others, that of Sir G. [illegible], who took a lease of the lands of Esham for thirty years, at a rent of 3,923*l*. 14s. As soon as the lease was perfected, he divided the estate into farms, and sold them at a premium of 26,000*l*. He should now call the attention of the House to the Irish land revenue. The gross revenue had been 61,340*l*; but part of the lands amounting to 3,657*l*., were sold, leaving 57,453*l*. Taking this at twenty-two years purchase, the produce would be 1,263,966*l*. There was also 83,850*l*, in hand in the bank of Ireland, for sales already made. The whole might be estimated at a million and a half, which gave the government the command of property to a great extent in Ireland. The sums which ought to have been obtained from the whole of the crown property between 1793, and 1829, may be taken at 5,883,541*l*. But now, during the period from 1793 to 1804, the total amount available to the public revenue was 10,120*l*. From 1805 to 1815, it was 215,441*l*. From 1816 to 1826, it was 8,621*l*: From 1826 to 1829 not one farthing was paid into the Treasury. So that only 234,009*l*. were actually paid into the Treasury, leaving, therefore, a balance of 4,849,426*l*. Now, on the growth of timber on forest lands not engaged in growing timber, or extraordinary expenses upon parks on the Westminster and Royal Mews, there were the several items which made 4,334,000*l*. But there was an expenditure on collecting rents on the rates of lands, law charges, &c., previously to 1828, of 162,222*l*.; in 1828, 166,304*l*.; in 1829, of 171,585., making an average of 166,937*l*., being a fraction more than 20 per cent. on the collection of the crown rents. In conclusion, he begged the House to remark, that there was thus a sum of 17,865,200*l*. which might be made available, estimating the property at a fair and even low rate. The honorable member then moved for a Select Committee, to consider the state and management of the land revenues of the crown, and to report on the most efficient way of rendering it available to the exigencies of the country.

Sir E. Knatchbull said, that with regard to Sunk Island, he had been requested to state, that the property was granted to the ancestors of the present lessee, in the reign of Charles II., on account of their eminent services. Since that period, the holders had expeded 30,000*l*. on the property, and now paid a rent of 3000*l*.; so that the existing contract appeared to him to be perfectly fair.

Lord Bentinck stated that his father (the Duke of Portland) had actually sold the living of Marylebone for a less sum than its estimated value, lest a Protestant church should fall into the hands of the Dissenters, who had offered three or four thousand pounds more for it.

Lord Lowther said, that the statement with which the hon. mover had been so industriously preparing himself during the two last sessions, was nothing more than a repetition of the able digests of the reports made by Mr. Middleton and Mr. Fordyce. It was impossible for them now to remedy the prodigality of Charles II. or William III., and neither could he attempt to justify the conduct of Pulteney, or others of his day. They were guilty of gross jobs, which would not now be admitted; and the consequence was, that Mr. Pitt, in 1784, obtained; a commission to put the revenues of the crown lands, and the expense of collecting them, on such a footing as might adapt them to the exigencies of the state. Ever since that time, the revenues of the crown lands were increasing, and the various disbursements on collecting rates, law charges, &c. were gradually diminishing in proportion. Lord Lowther then adverted to a few of the statements in Mr. Hervey's speech, premising that he should not attempt to follow [illegible] alum-works

the crown lands commenced in Charles the Second's time; and if there was a flagrent case now chargeable in their management or appropriation, let it be brought forward in the proper shape, but with this the hon. member did not seem to be provided. He should oppose the motion.

Colonel Davies commented on the excess of the expense of the metropolitan improvements beyond the estimates. It was ungracious on the part of government to refuse inquiry; and they could not do so if they had any regard for their own profession. The statement made would have a great influence on the country, whatever it might have on the House.

Mr. Arbuthnot said, that the excess of estimate in the Strand improvements was only 9,000*l*.; and it was impossible to value the good will and property of the tenants.

Mr. Hume, without charging corruption against individuals, and admitting that the system had been improved, yet thought it so open to abuses, that an inquiry was necessary. None of the statements of the hon. member for Colchester had yet met with a full contradiction. By selling off the crown lands altogether, they might get rid of a great portion of the public debt.

Mr. Huskisson asserted that Parliament had no right to dispose of the hereditary revenues of the crown without its consent; and the Parliament and the crown were not at liberty to dispose of it beyond the life of his present Majesty. The hon. member had no right to complain of the government, when they had done so much within the last forty years to correct the inattention of those who had neglected the interest of the crown since the reign of King William. The act of 794 deprived the crown of the great patronage and influence it possessed by having the power to grant leases to the amount of 400,000. The crown gave up this power, and that measure, more then any other which had been passed since the accession of the House of Brunswick, had diminished the influence of the crown. With respect to the ground rents belonging to the crown in London, they were then worth 100,000*l*. a year. When those leases fell in, there was no doubt the annual income of the crown, from the property, would be at least 500,000*l*. Other branches of crown revenue would increase in the same proportion; and after the most careful attention he had given the subject, he would deny that any improvement could be effected in the system of letting the crown lands.

Sir J. Sebright, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. R. Colborne, severally complained that the passage to the park from Waterloo-place was not kept open.

The Solicitor-General said, that the act of Anne did not confer upon Parliment the right of disposing of crown property, or of church livings in the right of the crown, no more than it gave the power of revising upon private property, or the advowsons posessed by individuals.

The House divided—for the motion, 46; against it, 98. Majority, 52.—*Atlas, April* 4.

JOHN BULL.—May 2.

We find the following account of the King's new Palace in the number of *Frazer's Magazine* for the present month. So much has been said on the subject of this splendid building, and so very little is known, that we think the details cannot fail to be interesting. We have been obliged in some parts to curtail the description; but we have omitted nothing essential.

"Situation.—More objection has been made to the situation of Buckingham Palace than can be excused, far less justified. In passing along Piccadilly, it no doubt appears very low; and, in consequence, it is supposed to be smothered in the prospects from the windows. We acknowledge that this was our own opinion until we visited the palace; but we now retract that opinion. At one time, it was thought that the Green Park afforded a preferable site, especially as the same advantage which is at present obtained by Buckingham Gardens could have been possessed by attaching them to the one side of the building proposed for the Green Park. But cause for public discontent would have been given by the invasion of the public right to the use of the Green Park and the ride on Constitution Hill. Indeed, there was no other spot on which a palace could have been erected without some infringement of public privilege; and, therefore, some feeling of acknowledgement is due to the King on this account.

"But, strange as it may seem, there is no situation, either in Hyde Park or the Green Park, which can compare with that of Buckingham Palace. From Hyde Park, the view of the Surry hills and the surrounding country is, no doubt, a spacious expanse of English landscape; but it comprehends no great feature of the vast metropolis. The view from the Green Park, with the exception of Westminster Abbey, is inferior to that from Hyde Park. But in all directions from Buckingham Palace, except on the Pimlico side, [illegible] but the finest in

overlooks of course only the garden, an extent of sixty three acres, laid out in the very best style of landscape gardening, adorned to the utmost limit that an English garden admits of. We have said that the south side looks towards Pimlico.

"Approach.—The approach to the Palace is by the main mall of St. James's Park. This mall is three furlongs in length, and it is contemplated to open a direct communication to it from Charing-cross. When this shall have been completed, the approach will be by a noble straight avenue, already in maturity, to the marble triumphal arch. Behind the arch the Palace comprehends a quadrangle or open square of two hundred and forty feet in extent on each side, being about the same size as that of Somerset House.

"Appearance.—The principal and governing order of the palace is the Roman Corinthian, raised on a Doric basement. The central mass of the design, which directly faces the spectator from the entrance underneath the triumphal arch, is composed of a bold *portecochere*, superior portico of eight coupled columns, and corresponding towers with four columns each at either extremity. The deep shadows of these three prominent parts being relieved by the repose of the intermediate spaces, gives to the whole a commanding appearance, and indicates that here is the principal entrance to the Palace. The tympanum of the centre portico is filled with sculpture, and the pediment crowned with statues. The projecting wings or sides of the quadrangle are of a subdued character, thereby denoting their more subordinate appropriation, and giving importance to the main building. The centre part only of them, which serves as the entrance on either side to the lord steward's and the lord chamberlain's houses, is to be decorated with pilasters, and to be surmounted, the one by a clock tower, and the other by a corresponding wind tower, both enriched by beautiful and appropriate groups of sculpture, designed by Mr. Westmacott. The ends of the wings towards the Park present Corinthian porticoes, surmounted with statues, and adorned with sculptures, which we shall hereinafter describe. In one sentence, the exterior towards the Park bears an impress of great elegance; but some parts of it may still be objected to as presenting an appearance of *mancanza* or baldness, which the application of the sculpture will correct. The dome has been hitherto more justly subject to this criticism than any other part; but when it shall be ribbed as a cupola, and crowned with appropriate ornaments, which we believe to be the intention, so as to make it accord with the general character of the edifice, it will no longer be a defect, but a beauty.

"It may here be remarked, *en passant*, that theoretically, doubt may be entertained of the propriety of ornamenting the dome, considering the place it occupies in the garden front, where alone it is seen to proper advantage; nor is there a good principle wanting by which its present simplicity may be defended; for the Palace, although not, strictly speaking, a building in the severest Greek taste, has yet an evident sentiment of classic propriety in every part. Were we, therefore, to speak of the tower, which the dome crowns, as an edifice of itself, we should regard the suggestion to ornament the dome as the idea of some one who had no knowledge of architectural proprieties; but as that tower and the dome belong to an exteusive series of buildings, we contend that it requires ornament to adapt it as a part to the general character of the whole. At the same time, we regret that the original plan of Mr. Nash, by which the dome would have been concealed from the spectators in the Park, has not been executed. It had in it, we think, the principles of a desirable picturesque effect. It was to have raised the interior walls of the Palace above the present roof in the form of an attic, to the extent of the whole body of the central building: this ornamented with statues, would have been incomparably finer than all that is now practicable to be done to the dome.

"It has been objected to the porticoes of the wings towards the Park, that they give an idea of too slender a building; but the plan of the palace comprehends two additional courts, to which these porticoes are only wings; others, corresponding to them, will be necessary to complete the unity of the building. There is but little chance, however, of this part of the design being at present carried into effect.

"Triumphal Arch.—The first object of detail which attracts particular attention is the triumphal arch, the greatest work of mere ornament which has yet been attempted by the moderns. In general effect it resembles the Arch on Constantine at Rome, to which it is equally dimensions; and that of Napoleon, in front of the Tuileries at Paris, which is on a smaller scale. The arch at Milan, founded by Napoleon, and now completing by the Austrians, can alone vie with it in dimensions. The Buckingham arch contains three gateways, the centre one rises to the architrave. Over the two side gates aee tablets, containing on the one side female repr- [illegible] of England, Scotland, and Ireland; [illegible] England inciting [illegible] ateway is a [illegible] k: these [illegible] and [illegible] tion

for such a purpose in that superb metal.

"Having passed through the triumphal arch into the quadrangle, which is surrounded by a peristyle of Grecian Doric columns, instead of an arcade, admittance is gained to the interior under the portico, which opens into the hall.

"Hall.—Here the taste and skill of the architect justly entitles him to great applause. The ceiling, as we before mentioned, is only eighteen feet high; but he has so arranged the double columns which support it, that the eye is at once attracted to details, and the attention taken from the general defect of the ceiling by statues placed in front of those coupled columns, and by the white marble pavement being surrounded by a mosaic border, formed of different marbles, as a Vitruvian scroll.

"Guard Chamber.—Ascending from the hall by a wide flight of steps is a superbs guard chamber, about one hundred and twenty feet in length, also ornamented with marble pillars, each of a single block.

The total number of columns in the hall and guard-room is one hundred and four, all of white marble, with golden capitals.

"The Great Staircase.—On the left hand, at the end of the hall, a spacious flight of two or three marble steps leads to the great staircase, which is also of white marble. It consists of a centre, and tethraing flights. The centre flight beyond the first landing is carried up to the entrance of the armory, from which the effect is beautiful and theatrical. But the staircase, notwithstanding its beauty of outline and details, is perhaps liable to objection, being too small for a palace. The impression, however, of the columns, the statues, and the reliefs, is undoubtedly elegant in the strictest meaning of the term.

"We shall now proceed through the state apartments, as they are intended to be used on high days and holy days

"Saloon and Throne-Chamber.—On ascending the great stairs, having the flight which leads to the armoury on the right or on the left, the landing-place opens into a vestibule. The saloon is beyond the vestibule, and the throne-chamber beyond the saloon. These apartments are of noble dimensions; the saloon fifty, and the throne-chamber sixty feet in length, and forty in elevation. They will, when finished, be the most gorgeous in the palace. It is, indeed, not easy to conceive any thing more splendid than the designs for the ceilings, which are to be finished in a style new in this country, partaking very much of the boldest style, in the Italian taste, of the fifteenth century, and recall to recollection the splendid works of the great masters of that school, as seen in the works of Bibiena and others. They will present the effect of embossed gold ornaments, mised on a ground of colour suitable to the character and other decorations of the rooms. The walls are to be hung with silks. The cove ornaments of the throne-chamber will exhibit the arms of the kings of England, and those of distinguished warriors, and other individuals connected with the royal family. Four bas-reliefs will occupy as many compartments of the walls, each representing some celebrated circumstance in the history of the Garter, the Thistle, the Bath, and the St. The walls of the saloon are also to be decorated with bas-reliefs; and it will be particularly agreeable on crowded court days, as it opens into the portico, which affords to the visitors in the state apartments the enjoyment of a splendid pavilion for promenading in the open air, and will be one of the most attractive parts of the palace.

"Picture Gallery.—It is one hundred and seventy five feet in length, lighted by two rows of circular windows of ground glass in the ceiling, representing the stars of all the orders of knighthood in Europe. The ceiling of this gallery is not only picturesque and splendid, but really curious; possessing all the richness and play of outline of Gothic architecture, produced by a most skilful combination of classic forms, and certainly overthrows a position frequently advanced, that classic architecture could not in this effect vie with the Gothic.

"State Bed-Chamer.—Passing across the gallery, a door leads into the state bed-chamber, behind which is the King's closet. This chamber is fifty feet in length, and, like those of all the other state rooms, the ceiling is of that richly ornamented character already described.

"Drawing room.—The next apartment is the bow drawing-room; it is nearly finished, with the exception of the gilding. The cornice is supported by eighteen Corinthian columns of lapis lazuli in scagliola. The stucco work of the dome exhibits the national emblems, and is in effect exceedingly rich, but at the same time light.

"From this room the great drawing room opens, which, from its dimensions and the style of the ornaments, will be extremely superb and striking, even in this suite of splendid apartments. It is seventy feet in length. The cornice is supported by coupled columns of a rose-coloured scagliola, formed in imitation of a very rare Bohemian mineral granulated with gold, like lapis lazuli.

"Music room.—This apartment is 60 feet in length. It opens from the great drawing room and into the picture gallery. It likewise communicates with the armory, from which the egress is by the flight of steps that joins the great staircase, as already described.

"Before concluding our remarks on the general style of the state rooms, we should notice [illegible] of the details. The floors, for it is not in- [illegible] parquet shall be used, are of in- [illegible] repeating the

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of the late King's library. We have no doubt, when finished, that it will be one of the finest things for its extent in the whole world, inasmuch as the compartments of the walls are to be adorned with the cartoons of Raphael from Hampton Court.

"Buckingham Palace, besides being a residence for the King, contains several private houses of an elegant description; viz. a residence for an heir apparent, houses for the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, and two other houses which have not yet been appropriated. It is not, however, our object to describe the details, but only those parts in which the splendour of the building may be said to be concentrated; and therefore we shall merely add, that the principal front, in an architectural sense, is that which looks into the garden. It is three hundred and forty-five feet in length, consisting of five highly-ornamented Corinthian towers, the centre one being circular, and surmounted by the dome. A terrace, extending the whole length of this front, between conservatories in the form of Ionic pavilions, adds greatly to the general effect, by seemingly increasing the elevation, while it spreads a broad base, that augments the apparent strength and grandeur.

"*** It had almost escaped us to observe, that the meanness of the entrance for the public on gala days to the Sovereign, although it be but temporary, is yet such that it ought not remain. The exterior towards Pimlico is neat enough, and would do passably for a private gentleman's house; but the moment the door opens, it presents a lobby not more respectable than that of an ordinary inn, and is, besides, very awkward. Two or three steps are to be ascended to reach a platform, of some twenty or twenty-five feet in extent, the descent to the corridor is by an equal number of steps—thus literally fulfilling, in going to see the KING, what the old song says,

"'Up stairs and down stairs, into my lady's chamber,'

What excuse is to be made for this to those courtiers who are afflicted with gout, lumbago, or sciatica? The corridor itself is open to the weather, so that "the gorgeous dames," in the flimsy paraphernalia of a court day, with naked bosoms, perishable complexions, and transient atmospheres of essences, are at the mercy of the winds and showers before they reach the entrance hall. This defect ought to be forthwith remedied.

As we have always desired of the public patience, until this palace shall be completed and opened for their inspection, before they decide upon its merits, we have so curtailed the article we have borrowed, as to leave a *mere description*, divested of opinions. The observation which the writer has made with regard to the "meanness of the entrance for the public on gala days," we retain, because we are inclined to think that it is founded in mistake—the grand entrance to the palace will be the entrance by which all persons will be admitted on state occasions, except such as come to the court in hackney coaches or hackney chairs. We speak without any *datum* when we say this, except a recollection of having heard it so stated. For the comparatively small number of persons so coming, the accommodation appears perfectly adequate.

THE opening of the Session of Parliament.

(Concluded from last Saturday's Supplement.)

The portion of the speech specially addressed to the House of Commons, commences, as usual, with a promise of œconomy in the budget. "The estimates have been framed with every attention to œconomy; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that his Majesty will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the amount of the public expenditure, without impairing the efficacy of our naval or military establishments." What reductions the premier may be pleased to make, we must be satisfied to wait for, until it shall be his will to declare them. But what he will not make, we shall take the liberty of venturing to conjecture. He will not retrench a penny of his own salary of 5,000*l.* a year as first Lord of the Treasury, nor of the pay and allowances of the multitude of those epaulet wearers whom he has planted behind the desks of civil office. To the fieldmarshal's emoluments, we have no objection. He has earned them, we admit. But generosity in public men is out of the question, and what he has earned he will hold fast. Nor will he diminish a penny of the enormous salaries of his fellow officials, nor mulct Sir Henry Hardinge of his half-pay on consideration of his 3,000*l.* a year as Secretary at War. Nor will he unrighteously slice away the smallest strip of his gains from the celebrated Billy Holmes, that model of a statesman, and meritorious servant of his country; though those gains, in the single office of the Ordnance, amount to 2,000*l.* a year. Nor will he hurt the patriotism of Colonel Trench, whose public services, equally valuable, have been rewarded by a "grateful country," much against its inclination. with 2,000*l.* a year more. Nor shall we see any reduction, of any importance in the eyes of any man alive, (except that man be a Chancellor of the Excheque,) suffered to occur during this session nor the next, nor the next dozen, if we shou[ld] favoured with the present mini[stry] long. That the [illegible] enormous profits of his place in the Exchequer. As to that illustrious victim, the Marquis Camden, we see that this nobleman's self-denial does not ascend to the denial of self-panegyric. Every year a trumpet is blown before him, on his refunding the sum, which the outery of the nation wrung from him after long and many a compunction. But of Lord Camden we plainly say, that he had as much right to the whole 40,000*l.* a year, as he has to the 4,000*l.* a year, which he has retained; he having in fairness no right whatever to either, if right is to be estimated, not by the mere grant of ministerial prodigality, but by service done. What services were ever done by the Marquis Camden in the Exchequer to the value of 4,000*l.* a year? Or what services of any kind has he done during the last fifteen years? Has he not lived in total absence from public exertion during those money-making years? Yet his tranquillity, varied only by his transits from one country seat to another, from the Wilderness to the Priory, and from the Priory to the Wilderness, (as the newspapers take the trouble to tell us) has cost the public purse, within those fifteen years, the sum of no less than 60,000*l.*

And there remain a whole tribe of sinecures, equally corpulent, and equally well earned. Is there nothing to be done with the pension list of England and Ireland, but to pay them? The English pension list is not less then 100.000*l.* a year; the Irish is 80,000*l.* Is there no ground for asking questions in this rich department of national liberality? Let justice be done, say we. Let the man of genius, the man who has bled for the empire, the public servant of the country or even of the crown, who has laboured until he can labour no longer, be rewarded, or rescued by the state from the degradation of poverty. But let none other be suffered to live upon the sinking resources of the empire.

Let the whole enormity of reversions be cut away. Lord Ellenbrough is a clerk in the court of King's Bench, a court in which we never heard of his Lordship's soliciting any of the labours of patriot industry? and yet from this easy function, his Lordship receives £1,500 a year, The reversionary places in Ireland were of old a rich harvest for the minister, and they still have some very tolerable things, sufficiently acceptable to persons of condition on both sides of the water, Let those be lopped down to the ground. There can be no right to their possession now where there could have been no right from the beginning. The prodigality of a minister, or the corruption of a minion, can constitute no right; and if the holders set up a clamour, the true answer to them is, "You have fattened on the public vitals till you have sickened and exhausted the public strength; be content with your past plunder, and be thankful that you are not compelled to refund every shilling of it!"

The undeniable fact is, that the abuses of patronage, through the whole extent of office, have been moustrous, We, of course, cannot lay the blame of this upon the present ministry, the evil is of old standing; it has been the scandal and the crime of every successive administration, and it singly has gone further to degrade and vilify the powers of government in the public mind than all the other errors or crimes of public men. Here the reform must begin. Here is the deepest root of the whole national discontent, and here the steel must strike. England is too high-minded to hesitate at the largest sacrifices, where she feels them essential to her honour. In a righteous cause, she knows no limit to her liberality. But it is the sting, to think that her liberality may be given to support the waste and luxurious insolence of a class whom she cannot recognize as among her active and honourable citizens. Every shilling lavished on the sinecurist is not simply so much thrown away, but it is the infusion of a new portion of distrust and repulsion into the national heart, until that heart refuses to be drained any longer.

But when the whole finance of sinecurism shall have been rigidly shorn away—and in this we include the inordinate payments annexed to inadequate services in every department of the State—the premier will have another noble opportunity for the exercise of his saving virtues. The British army amounts in troops of the line to no less than 91,000 men; or, reckoning depôts, staff, waggon-train, and the various scattered officials connected with this pondrous establishment, we have to pay at least 150,000*l.* And this in the fifteenth year of an unbroken peace; with his Majesty's gracious declaration that we are in brotherly love with all mankind, or, in the more circuitous dialect of the speech, that, "His Majesty receives the strongest assurances from all foreign powers of their desire to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country."

If his Majesty's ministers do not believe those most friendly assurances, why do they report them to his Majesty's people? If they do, why are his Majesty's people forced to pay this *military* multitude? The colonies, we admit require troops, and those troops must be [illegible] ly relieved; but 20,[illegible] times the strength [illegible] nies. Why [illegible] the remainder [illegible] they [illegible]

unclens of the old corps in a month. Napoleon's preparations for invasion cost him nearly two years, and still they were incomplete. Yet to meet this remote contingency, this almost impossibility, we are to be broken down with an enormous expenditure. Here the premier may exhibit his economical zeal with the most laudable vigour; and we shall follow shouthing, "In triumphe" in his train.

The Navy is the true power of England; her most vigorous and irresistible arm; her most natural and most impregnable defence. To the largest expenditure of public wealth actually required by the navy, no ture Englishman will ever demur. The Humes and Burdetts may cavil at this expenditure; but we disclaim all alliance with them and their faction. In our remarks we have no object in view but the public good; and it would be no gratification to us to assist the ambition or swell the clamour of men whose principles we scorn.

The allusions in the speech to the public distress are flippant and feeble. But the topic would now lead us too far; and besides is too likely to be a permanent one, to make it necessary for us to examine it now, It is the great problem of the time. That England, with her extraordinary means of prosperity, should be yearly sinking into pecuniary distress is not to be accounted for on the ordinary grounds of national evil. But the ministry by which this distress cannot be counteracted, acknowledges its own unfitness for its trust, and ought to be removed.

The Debates which have already occurred, shew the feeling of the country. On the first night, the whole power of the minister could not bring forward more than 158 members in the Commons. The address was carried by a trifling majority; though it is almost an etiquette that it should give rise to neither a debate nor a division. In the Lords, a division was called for by Lord Stanhope, evidently against the wish of the Noble opposition, who reverence etiquette more than their contemporaries in the lower House. The division was of course, in point of numbers, merely nominal, and for purpose of avoiding a slight to Lord Stanhope. Yet, even in that division, appeared names of formidable import: the Dukes of Cumberland, Newcastle and Richmond.

A committee of eleven has been appointed for the India question; on which however there is no probability of a decision. Yet we draw no conclusion from Lord Ellenborough's elephant letter. His Lordship writes with an easy pen, and was probably more engaged with some new pattern of pantaloons, or some exquisite cosmetic, at the time that his *billet deux* to Sir John Malcolm. Yet even Lord Ellenborough himself might be the "tame elephant between the two wild ones," and be unconsciously trained on between the premier and his friend Sir George Murray, to say what might answer the purpose of two personages who have played many a *ruse* before now. His Lordship's letter declares, for it is nonsense to say that it has any other meaning, that the India charter is to be renewed. The declaration comes out under circumstances which make us conclude the direct contrary. And if the letter shall serve to lull the vigilance of the Company, it will have effected at least as much as any penmanship of poor Lord Ellenborough's could ever hope to do. The remainder of the debates have been busied about motions of such persons as Sir Robert Wilson (who is not yet a general), of Lord Holland, who will never be Secretary of State, and of Lord Palmerston, whom the Princess Lieven's most ardent influence has failed of making prime minister. Mr. Huskission, who is not yet Secretary for the colonies, had made several speeches on the popular distress, to the existence of which he has pledged himself, with the happiest oblivion of his opinions six months ago. The stock question of East Retford has been talked over again for the fiftieth time, and the representative glories of Birmingham extinguished by 126 to 99. While such models of patriotic wisdom engross the public ear, we may congratulate the premier on his security from all the "natural shocks" that place is heir to. But this kind of debating must have an end? The country looks for something more from its representatives? There are the elements of an irresistible opposition in the legislature; and if they are not inclined to act there, they are likly to be summoned to a species of action, which we whould as sincerely deprecate as the most luxurious sinecurist who ever smiled over an order on the treasury. The national feeling is deeply dyed with scorn The session of 1829 is indelible! The Rat Cabinet is estimated at its proper value; and let the worst come to the worst, we say" Long, live the King!"

THE LATE COUNTESS D'AMELAND.

pow[illegible]r," this might have been the most happy of all unions; for her ladyship was one whom to see was to respect, and to know, to love;—generous without ostentation, exemplary in conduct, and in the manners and courtesies of refined life, elegant without affectation;—accomplished in every grace and ornament that could adorn the mind of woman;—beautiful in person, and affable to all.

For the sake of such excellence, we must regret the state policy which broke the solemn compact united in youth, cemented by affection, and sealed in honour. Had this marriage been allowed to remain, as it was, *valid*, and had the eventual line of succession descended to either the existing son or daughter, the noble issue thereof, we might have looked forward to their ascendancy, with more pleasure than on the probable regency, the minority of the present heirs presumptive promise.

The Countess D'Ameland has left one son, high in the British army, handsome in person and rich in mental acquirements, "the flower of English nobility;" a daughter, with the mind of an Elizabeth and the gentleness of a Ma[illegible] unequalled in affectionate solicitude and devotion to the best of mothers. The late Princess Charlotte was a fair resemblance to her who is now the honourable and the lovely Augusta D'Este.

In the decay of a beautiful woman there is something mournfully interesting: it is like contemplating a splendid ruin of gothic magnificence by moonlight, waning in melancholy grandeur soon to be overshadowed in darkness and oblivion, "leaving not a wreck behind."

With the numerous instances of her unexampled benevolence in France and Italy, her name will ever be united with prayers and blessings; for "she did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame. With these acts of kindness I cannot but remember a presentiment of eternal rest which seamed to breathe over her amiable spirit like the calm of an approaching sunset. These thoughts have frequently surprised the most wise and sceptical in the strange and awful fulfilment of predictions of the future. In July last she said, "I am going to England to die," I begged her ladyship would not allow such despondings thoughts to banish hope. She said, "For you, who have health, youth, and the world before you, hope may be a flattering meteor, but I who have neither health, nor happiness, except in my children, all hope is vain, save of the world to come. Yet I am happy in the thought of going home to England to die." After attempting to cheer her drooping spirits by relating the changes which had taken place since her absence. I arose to retire, laying her beautiful hand, on my arm, she said, "Pray do stay; you know not how grateful to my ears is the voice of an English woman, after those noisy Italians and chattering Frenc[illegible] "But your ladyship must not forget in this compliment at the expense of other nations, that there are yet some eagles in the dovecotes of England who can flutter their voices with any women of Coriole." She was always enthusiastic in the praise of his Majesty, and looked up to him with respect and gratitude for his commiseration on her unfortunate marriage, which he evinced by his permitting her the title of Countess D'Ameland.

From Italy, France, and Ireland to Liverpool, I had frequent opportunities of witnessing the calm subsiding of all her former interest in this sublunary world. During her sojourn in this town, she felt much pleasure in being carried in a sedan chair to see the Necropolis at Everton and the Cemetery at St. James's. These repositories of the dead were peculiarly interesting to her,

"What beckoning ghost, along the moonlight shade,
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade?"

After a few days deliberate travelling she found herself once more in England and at home; she had gained her haven of rest in this world and then resignedly and happily prepared for the approaching hour which was to sever her from the only ties to which she could cling for comfort and consolation—her children.

Her eventful life is now closed, the fairest form of earth's finest [illegible] but